Sustaining Peace Webinar Series

Sustaining Peace Webinar I
The role of conflict-sensitive natural resource management approaches

23 January 2018 14.00-15.30 CET (UTC/GMT+1)

Florian Krampe, Researcher, SIPRI's Climate Change and Risk Project, SIPRI
Sarah Gibbons, Chief of Party, PEACE III program, Pact Kenya
Julius Jackson, Technical Officer (Protracted Crises), FAO

#ks4resilience
Natural Resource Management in Fragile and Conflict-Affected States
Risks and Opportunities
Tuesday, 23 January 2018

Florian Krampe, Researcher
SIPRI's Climate Change and Risk Project
Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI)
Climate- and environmental-related security risks

- Worsening livelihood conditions
  - Entry costs to conflict
  - Mobilization

- Increased migration
  - Internal/external
  - Rural-urban
  - Changes in mobility patterns

- Destruction of Infrastructure
  - Food and energy systems

Conflicts and Fragility

Natural Resource Management

Conflicts and Fragility

Conflict Relapse

Natural Resource Management

Conflicts and Fragility → Natural Resource Management → Sustaining Peace → Economic Development

- Conflict Relapse
- Conflicts and Fragility
- Natural Resource Management
- Sustaining Peace
- Economic Development
- Human Development
- Gender Equality
- Ecosystem Vitality

Conflict sensitive Natural Resource Management – What Works?

- **Acknowledge complexity.**
  - Political, social, economic and ecological dimensions

- **Improve assessment capacity.**
  - Integrated risk assessments

- **Be prepared.**
  - Statebuilding, service delivery

- **Think holistically.**
  - Solutions must be political and technical

Integrating NRM and peacebuilding to mitigate conflict and strengthen adaptive capacity

Tuesday, 23 January 2018

Sarah Gibbons, Chief of Party
Peace III program
Pact Kenya
PEACE III Program: Regional and Cross Border Peacebuilding in the Horn of Africa

USAID-funded 5-year cross-border conflict management program working across Kenya’s borders with Somalia, Ethiopia, South Sudan and Uganda.


OBJECTIVES

- **Primary Objective:** To strengthen local cross border conflict management.

- **Secondary Objective:** To improve the responsiveness of regional & national institutions to cross-border conflict. (CEWARN Mechanism).

- **Implementation partners:** Pact, Mercy Corps, and local CBOs
Where do we work?

Livestock raids//warriors
Natural resource based conflicts
Mass displacement
Border management challenges – disarmament/arms flows/migration
Weak border conflict/ERW

Violent Extremism and Radicalization
Relationships between communities and security forces.
Long standing identity conflicts
Competition for natural resources
Weak border conflict/ERW

Zone 1 and 2: Wajir
Upper Juba /Garissa
Lower Juba

Zone 3: Mandera - Gedo

Zone 4: Moyale Ethiopia/Moyale Kenya

Zone 5: Turkana - Dessnath, Nyahatom - Surma - Beru

Zone 6: Loki-Kapoeta

Loyoro

Zone 7 & 8: Moroto-Loima/Amudat-West Pokot

Livestock raids//warriors
Natural resource based conflicts
Mass displacement
Border management challenges – disarmament/arms flows/migration
Weak border conflict/ERW

institutions

institutions
Integrating peacebuilding and climate resilience

**PEACE III Climate Change Theory of Change:**

*IF* communities and local government are aware of the links between conflict and climate change, and engage in processes that strengthen the peaceful management of communal resources *THEN* capacities to cope with climate change will be strengthened.
Cross-Border Natural Resource Sharing Agreements


Outcomes:

- Reduce levels of violence and raiding between communities
- Improved relationships and communication between communities
- Improved relations between local governments
- Enhanced trade
- Improved resilience – access to resources, livelihood adaptation
Incentivising peace through shared improvements to resilience: Peace Dividends

- Quf Dika water pan constructed in 2016 in Quadaduma, Ethiopia for Ajuran and Garre communities in Kenya and Ethiopia.

Outcomes

- Improved relationships and movement of livestock amongst communities.
- Increased resilience during the 2017 drought period.
- Enhanced trade and livelihood diversification.

“Both the Garre and Ajuran are free to move in this corridor.. without fear. The pan has removed boundaries between us. We are one and share the little resources we have.”

CWG Member
Other Initiatives…

- Kobebe and Nakonyen Resource Sharing Agreements
- Dassanech and Turkana joint Fishing Committees on Lake Turkana
- Intergovernmental Resolutions between Uganda and Kenya, and Kenya and South Sudan.
Supporting virtuous circles of peace and resilience

- **COPING**: Peaceful relations (Social Capital) are critical to managing communal resources sustainably (Natural Capital).

- **ADAPTATION**: Centres of Peace enable investment, trade, diversification of livelihoods.

- Peace building processes build trust and involve negotiation which enable the identification of mutually beneficial solutions and ideas.
Challenges and recommendations

- Conflict often viewed as exogenous to other risks.
- Centres of Peace in large vulnerable landscapes can become targets for peace spoilers.
- Resilience approaches tend to be within one country – not aligned to ecological, or social systems.
- Multiple interest groups challenge community agreements.
- Enhance understanding of communities and government on the links between peace & resilience: creating incentives.
- Integrate peace building and climate resilience programming.
- Ensure long term, iterative approaches that engage all actors from government to local communities. (enforcement and inclusion).
- Promote transboundary initiatives that adopt systems approaches, and support cross-border collaboration/agreements.

“If Kenya builds them [the Turkana] their own Kobebe, then this conflict between us will not end. They will come back and attack and raid us because they will have no reason to be peaceful with us. Sharing Kobebe dam gives us something to unite over. We need to share.” Says an elder during a community dialogue meeting
Linking community-based animal health services with natural resource conflict mitigation in Abyei

Tuesday, 23 January 2018

Julius Jackson, Technical Officer (Protracted Crises)
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Improving livelihoods, social peace and stability

Linking community-based animal health services with natural resource conflict mitigation in the Abyei Administrative Area: building resilience through dialogue and negotiation in a contested area between Sudan and South Sudan

July 2015 – June 2017

Four main pillars:
- Enhanced, equitable and sustainable access to natural resources by different communities
- Increased community stability - promotion of reconciliatory and peace-building dialogue
- Supporting livelihoods and business initiatives
- Improved agricultural production capacity
Underlying principles and approach

- Holistic vision: socio-ecological system
- Conflict analysis – power asymmetries
- Working “on” conflict
- Do No Harm / conflict sensitive approaches
- Dialogue and negotiation / inclusiveness
- Windows of opportunities:
  - people/livelihood common interest
  - win/win solutions
Opportunities for conflict mitigation

- Providing animal health services
- Natural resource management assessments
- Training workshops on NRM and conflict mitigation (women, youth, community leaders)
Dinka Ngok / Misseriya peace agreement (March 2016)

- Peaceful coexistence between the two communities through cessation of hostilities and mutual respect

- Apprehend criminals and peace spoilers (how to deal with them; return of stolen items; establish traditional courts)

- **Facilitate movement to water points and grazing lands according to the three migration corridors:**
  - establish local committees to organize routes / receive complaints
  - organize two coordination meetings; one before the arrival of nomads and the second before they leave
  - define functions and terms of reference for the committee of 20 members

- Establishment of committees to manage the common market and to identify location
Vaccination campaigns

- Training of 30 Missirya CAHWs
- *Dinka Ngok* SAARF and Missirya CAHWs worked side by side, building trust
- 3 campaigns – 670k head vaccinated
Impact

- Sustained peace between groups
- Improved livestock health against five common local diseases
- Freer movement of people and livestock
- Strengthened livelihoods, improved food security
- Common market established
- Procedure for cash compensation
- Improved conflict-sensitive programming
Lessons learned and reflections

- Joint emergency/development approach, building resilience
- Peace process initiated by traditional leaders based on their livelihood needs – not externally imposed
- Continuous assessment of the political context
- Careful analysis - understand varying perceptions of conflict by different stakeholders
- Engaging local authorities as FAO technical partners
- Identify and maximize windows of opportunity
- Neutrality, inclusiveness and transparency
- Takes time and commitment - stable presence of staff
New cross-border project

Strengthening the livelihoods resilience of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in South Sudan cross-border areas with Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda

**Goal:** To contribute to improving local governance and conflict prevention to reduce forced displacement and irregular migration in cross-border areas of South Sudan

**Duration:** Jun 2017 - May 2020

**Value:** EUR 27.58m

**Implementation area:** Abyei (supporting NBG/Warrap), Upper Nile (Maban), Eastern Equatoria (Torit, Kapoeta) expanding to Akobo, plus country-wide data streams
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Comments? Questions?
Please write them in the chat box.